Latest from Chagres and Panama.

[From the New-Orieans Dalta, March 21]

The U. S. mail steamship Isthmus, Capt. James G. Baker, arrive dyesterday morning from Chagres via Havana. She left the former port on the 8th instant—the latter on the 18th; and made the run across from Havana to this port in fifty-nine and a half hours.

She brought to this city \$8,000 in gold, consigned to Paradise, Saffarrans & Co.

A passenger from Panama, who had chartered a brig from Charleston, states that it was reported at the former place, when he left, that a large amount of gold had been shipped at San Francisco on the California, and on two sailing vessels (ships) which were bound to the United States direct; but in regard to a shipment by the California, it is not possible that this can be so. The California's arrival can hardly be known at Panama till she reports it herseli.

arrival can hardly be known at Panama till she reports it herseli.

Lett at Panama, steamship Oregon, for San Francisco, and two ships, one brig, one schooner, the destination or which was not given.

Left at Chagres, March 8, barks Guildford, Capt. Thorp, and S. A. Crowell, up for New York; and schooner Iona, soon to sail for New Orleans.

Passengers—From Havans—Mesers. C. Thorp, S. Petty, J. S. Helton, S. Niclet, E. Quirk, A. Schlass, F. Bendes, M. Castre, M. Caners, and M. Alser.

The Isthmus brought us the following letter:—

Chagres, March 8, 1849.

The lathmus brought us the following letter:—

CHAGRES, March 8, 1849.

I hasten to inform you of our arrival, and give you a brief summary of my trip and the information I have gathered since I arrived. The Istimus leaves in an hour, and I have not time to give you in detail what has passed; nor can I go out to the vessel, and write you a letter. I have, therefore, to write you in pencil.

We left New Orleans at nine o'clock at night, on the 22d February; remained at the Balize two days en account of a caum, and we have made the run in ten days from bar to bar.

All the vessels and steamers that have sailed from New Orleans have arrived, except the Galivesion, and it is supposed that she is lost, as she has not been heard of since she left.

A bark from New York arrived here yesterday. She was twenty-six days out, and had fity passengers.

A bark from New York arrived here yesterday. She was twenty-six days out, and had fitty passengers.

The steamer Orus is running regularly in the river, but only goes up eighteen miles, and before leaving this place she puts all the baggage and freight in cances, takes them in tow, and after running up as far as she can go, puts the passengers in the cances to get up to Gorgona the best way they can, which is about twelve miles from where the steamboat lands.

There are now two hundred pack-mules packing goods and baggage across the lathmus, and they charge in propertion to the demand to cross. It is sometimes \$30, \$20 and \$15 for conveying your person, a trunk and a bag, which they consider all the baggage necessary for a person travelling. Over that amount of baggage, they charge from \$5 to \$10 for a hundred pounds. I have made a previous statement in reference to the mode of conveyance by the steamer, but neglected to mention the charge that she makes. It is ten dollars a head for passengers, and three dollars per barrel for freight. The steamer Orus tows vessels out and in, isdependent of her running up the river. The steamer was at Panima on the 5th of this month, and the California is expected to be there on the 15th. There are now about eight hundred persons waiting for passage at this time, and as high as six hundred dollars have been offered for steerage tickets, but the persons who held them would not let them go it haif of the State of New Granada had been offered them.

[From the Savannah Republican, March 26]
The Isabel, direct from Havana, touched at our

Granada had been offered them.

[From the Savannah Republican, March 26]
The Isabel, direct from Havana, touched at our bar on Saturday night, and put aboard the Metamora the mails and passengers for this place from Havana and Key West. She left the former place at 6 o'clock, P. M., on the 22d inst., and made the run to Key West in six hours and fifteen minutes, it being the shortest ever made between the two points. The Isabel brought out eighty-one passengers, among whom were Madame Weiss and the Viennoise children.

A grand party and ball were given on board the Isabel, the evening of the 21st, by Mr. Mordecai, which passed off in the handsomest style. The Captain Gen ral of Cuba and family were present, and many other distinguished persons of Havana, of both texes.

[From the Charleston Mercury, March 26.]

of both exes.

[From the Charleston Mercury, March 26.]

The Isabel, Capt. Rollins, with her accustomed punctuality, reached her wharf yesterday, at noon, having left Havana on Thursday last. The mail from Havana was not distributed at our post office, and our commercial triends are consequently without their correspondence; but through the politeness of a passenger, we have been placed in possession of the following information:

The Adela and Arabian, of this port, had arrived at Havana, and had disposed of their cargoes of fice at 9‡. The market for this article was very dull.

Sugar and molesses had descent

Sugar and moisses had advanced considerably, owing principally to the shortness of the crop, now ascertained to be about one-third, and also en account of the increased demand for the continent. Sales of clayed box sugars at 7, 9, and 12 for brown, yellow and white. Muscovadoes, 6 a 7. Molas-

prem Freights to the continent £5 los. per toq.
We have received the following from our Key
West correspondent:—
KEY WEST, March 22, 1849.

West correspondent:—

Kry Wrst, March 22, 1849.

The investigation of the case of the ship William Hitchcock was brought to a close on the 15th instant, but nothing was elicited to criminate any one. That she was bored is certain, but the court has handsomely exonerated the officers of the ship, and Capt. Cole, the owner, who was on board, from any participation in the act. She sailed on the 17th for New Orleans, where she will be placed in dock, in order to make the necessary repairs on her bottom, which was ascertained, by diving, to be much injured.

Schooner lowa, from Jacksonville, for this port, with a cargo of lumber, arrived on the 18th, having been ashore on Conch Reef, and relieved by wreckers, who took out a portion of the cargo. She is libelled for salvage, and will be tried this day.

in a day, but no men. It is probable, then, that none of his men perished in this terrible cold, and that is the belief of the best authority on the subject. That he came alone, as it was said, to Taos, is no sign that his men were dead. It was his custom, when his party were in danger, and needed reliet, to go himself and bring it, first making them as safe as possible, taking two or three men with him (of whom his faithful servant Jacob, now a messenger to the Senate, was always one). That he was on foot, only proves the loss of the horses; that he made three hundred and fifty miles, as reported, in nine days, is proof that his feet were not frozen; that he went back with Major Beale, who went out with relief, is proof that he expected to relieve his men, and enable them to come in. It is probable that early in February he had them refitted and re-mounted in the settlements of New Mexico, and renewed his expedition, crossing the Sierra Madre lower down.

This is the probable state of the party—horses lost, but no men, and the expedition baulked and delayed two or three months.

The supposition that the party lost their way is wholly unwarranted. Mr. Fremont marked out his whole route before he set out, and he and his men knew, every day and every hour, where they were. He knew how to go to Taos, though he had never been there before.

Hon. William H. Seward and the Territorial Government for California.

[From the National Intelligencer, March 30.]

Washington, March 29, 149.

Gentlemen—It has been stated in some quarters that, "notwithstanding the Alisson letter, and the presented pleages of General Taylor to leave all questions of legislation entirely to Congress, he was found personally nights members of Congress to pass Mr. Walker's amendment through, attached as it was to the appropriation bill. The first movement of the fast freed of the Wilmot proviso, after he had arrived at our nation's capital, was to give his personal influence to a measure, the effect of which was to extend slavery."

THE DUST —Another percel of the gold dust re-crived by the Crusader, was entered at the custom house this forenoon, by Capt. Phelps. It was va-lued at \$22,060. The total amount entered thus lar is \$126,199.—Boston Journal, March 29.

THE PLUBALITY BILL IN MASSACHUSETTS. Senate are taking prompt action on this bill. Yesterday it was referred to the Committee of the Judiciary, who reported, without delay, that it ought not to pass.—Boston Courter, March 30.

She is libelled for salvage, and with be tried day.

The Spanish sloop Peguino Amelia, of ten tons burthen, arrived here from Havana on the 13th, with a cargo of fruit, and demijhons of gin and anniset. She has been seized by the collector tog a breach of the revenue laws, and the case will be heard on the 31st. The smack William Menry, of this port, has also been seized under similar eircumstances. They will, no doubt, be condemned.

On the 10th, the bark Oaksangier arrived from

demned.

On the 10th, the bark Oaksangier arrived from Havana, to take forward the Largo of brig T. P. Hart, and sailed the 16th for Philadelphia.

Bark Tarquin from Baltimore, for St. Marks, passed through the northwest passage on the 18th.

The ship Kesirel (now the Anne Tift) having undergone some temporary repairs, sailed on the 17th it r New Orleans, where she will be placed in dry dock, to undergo permanent repairs. The court has decreed 50 per cent salvage on valuation of steamer Eudora and cargo.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—Letters have been received at New York from San Francisco, via Mazatian, as late as the 4th of January, and also in this city, says the Bosten Traveller of the 29th jost, to the latter part of December. These letters the recipients decline publishing, but represent that they contain simple confirmation of the most extravagant statements of the vast quantities of gold, new discoveries, &c. The New Orleans papers of the 19th state that news had been received there, that five millions of gold would be despatched to this country upon the return of the steamer California. It one-fifth of this quantity really arrives, it will tend to remove the doubts of the most skeptical as to the plenteousness of gold in that region.

The New Bedford Mercury of this morning savs:

—A letter received here from Capt. Netcher, of this city, dated at San Francisco, Dec. 18, mentions his return to that place, after an absence of six days up the river in his launch, and that the trip yielded a clear profit of \$575. Capt N. is engaged in carrying passengers and trading on the Sacramento.

Another letter received by Geo. Randall, Eso. NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.-Letters have been

friend of the Wilmot proviso, after he had arrived at our nation's capital, was to give his personal influence to a measure, the effect of which was to extend slavery."

I do not pretend to know the grounds or the authority, on which this statement is made; but I think it due to General Taylor to give to the public the facts which are within my knowledge, relating to the subject.

In the morning of the 3d of March (the last day of the late session of Congress) General Taylor, Mr. Gispton, the present Secretary of State, and Mr. Ewing, now Secretary of the Interior, severally called my attention to the necessity of having some form of civil, now. The present Secretary of State, and Mr. Ewing, now Secretary of these stabilished before Congress should adjoin. Neither of those gentlemen indicated any plan whatever, of expressed any opinion on the question of the extension of slavery within the territory. What General Taylor did say on the subject was, that he desired to substitute the rule of law and order for the bowle halfs and revolvers. I repaired to the Capitol, in company with Mr. Ewing, and there i procured a copy of Mr. Walker's amendanent, which I had not before read. I immediately prepared what I contemplated as an amendment of Mr. Walker's amendment, and having shown it to Mr. Ewing, who left the whole subject to my own judgment, I visited many members of the House of Representatives, and urged the adoption of it. Mr. Vinton, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, soon informed me that the committee would report the amendment with some slight modifications, to which I did not object. I spont the residue of the day in urging the adoption of the amendment of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of the House of the House of the Senate chamber, and exated myself to procure the assent of the Senate to the amendment for the Camittee of the gold dust received by the Crunader was accessed at the custom.

I am, very respectfully, your humble servant,

William H. SEWARD.

mento.

Another letter received by Geo. Randall, Esq. from Capt Wm H. Warner, of the U. S. corps of Topographical Engineers, dated at New Helvetta, Nov. I, speaks of the climate at that place as delightful, and the placer district extensive, and fully corroborating all the most favorable accounts hitherto received, as to the abundance of gold.

Political Intelligence.

The State election of Arkansas took place on the 19th inst. No news of the result has yet been re-E. Banks has been elected Ma; or of Memphis, Ten-

Six thousand shad were recently caught mear Edon-ten, N. C., at a single hauling of a seine.

MORNING EDITION——SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1

The state is a contraction of the format of the contract interference sheet by a contract in ageneral poor-nouse and nospitial, there was out little said about removal. The ferry runs from New York to Staten leisand every hour, and the track of the beat is directly across the amchorage of the vessels in Quarantine. There had been numerous cases of small pox taken from the missma blown from these vessels Was it was to have a Quarantine thus publicly placed! Mr. S. denied that the mass of the people of New York were opposed to removal. There were a few ship merchants, whose business it is which brings in containing the state of the state

the very harbor now decried by these very pitots. Did this leok as if Sandy Hock was no harbor? Mr Franky—We don't deny that Sandy Hock is a good harbor for pitot boats, but we do deny that it is a good harbor for merchantmen.

Mr Sairra then proceeded at length to analyse the testimony taken before the special committee, to show that Sandy Hook was a proper piace for the Quarantine—that no breakwater would be necessary—that the present Quarantine—that he breakwater would be necessary—that the present Quarantine is a nuisance, and wholly insufficient, and that the public health and the best interests of commerce and common humanity demanded the removal of the asia lishment. Mr. S., however, was not fully satisfied with the present bill it was tee limited in its view. The great port of New York-hould have an abundant Quarantine, with spacious and sufficient buildings. Yet, there being nothing better before the House, he should sustain it.

The Speak a spoke of the bill as of direct interest to the people of the whole State and of the world. The principal question, preliminary to action upon this bill was, whether the present Quarantine was sufficient? If it was not—and this was his opinion—should it not be removed, rather than enlarged? Or if the present location renders an efficient police impracticable, was it not probable that a more efficient police could be secured by carrying the Quarantine to a point more remote from the city, where there would be fawer encocablements upon its grounds? He believed the public weal required the removal of the Quarantine; and, in his opinion, if a vote could be taken in the city of New York, ninety-nine in wery hundred would vote for removal.

Mr. Peakey—I have just returned from a visit of

public wear required the removal or the quarantine; and, in his opinion, if a voic could be taken in the city of New York, annety-nine in every hundred would vote for removal.

Mr. Praley—I have just returned from a visit of three days to my district in New York; and atthough I mingled freely with my constituents, I met with but three who were in favor of removal, and two of those were up here last week lobbying for it.

The Stranza only argued from what he supposed would naturally be the wish of secable men, who would be properly desirous of keeping the city free from pestilential or contagious diseases. He argued, at length, to show that there would be much greater security at Sandy Hook than at Staten laiand, and that this alone was a sufficient reason for removal. The fact that he recent ground a find buildings could be sold for a sufficient trason for removal. The fact that the recent ground a find buildings could be sold for a sufficient take to put up a new establishment of twice the capacity of the present, was an incidental argument in favor of removal. But no matter what the expense might be—no matter if militions were necessary—if the public health demanded reserval, the change should be made. The Speaker referred particularly to the impropriety of giving the Emigrant Commissioners power to sand sick emigrants within the purview of an infected hospital. Those commissioners had too much power. They had too great a control ever the quarantine establishment, and much of the mischief complained of in that establishment, may be traced to the manner in which this power had been exercised. He concluded with an expression of the hope that the bill might pass.

M. Tarlos opposed the bill The New York delegation in both houses, were unavimously opposed to it, and he doubted whether any one of that delegation had been solicited by a very respectable number of this constituents to vote for this bill. Recess to 7% o'clock.

The Quarantine bill was debated until 10 o'clock, and the emacing ciance are successing wi

Colors.

EVENING RESIGN.—Ti% O'clock.

The Quarantine bill was debated until 10 o'clock, and the emacing claure stricken out by a vote of 20 to 25.

The question of agreeing with the report of the committee of the whole was laid on the table. Adjourned.

IN SENATE.—March 29, 1849.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Van Brunt.

PETITION PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. WILKIN, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating emistic.

By Mr. Wilkin, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating spirits.

By Mr. Flove, favorably on the bill in relation to the claim of the State against the ball of the Treasurer of Onondage county.

Mr. S. H. P. Hall, favorably on the bill to settle the claim of the Treasurer of Canandaigus.

A bill was reported complete and sent to a third reading,

By Mr. Wilkin, to provide compensation to county treasurers, for services under the act of April 13, 1948, in relation to funds and securities in the hands of the clerk of the Ceurt of Appeals.

some of them almost miraculously saved. It was not five minutes after the explosion before the building was completely prostrated and enveloped in flames.

A son of Mayor Rush was engaged in the picture frame manufactory on the third story, with Mr. Lyons, the proprietor, at the time of the accident. He states that when the roof lell in they prostrated themselves on the floor, and the benches and trussels prevented the timbers from erushing them. From this they immediately made their way to the roof, when, finding it sinking, they jumped upon the roof of an adjoining building, from which they reached the ground in safety.

A Mr. Bolton, who was in the wool carding factory of Mayor Rush, was badly bruised by the falling timbers, but what the extent of his injuries are have not yet been fully developed. The scalded and otherwise wounded, are said to be doing well, and hopes are entertained that they will all recover.

There were six houses belonging to Mrs. McGonigal, destroyed by the fire. She had an insurance on a portion of the loss. Most of the buildings were small frames. A brick house belonging to the same proprietress, was also seriously injured. Two houses occupied by the Messrs. Fife, were also consumed. We did not learn that there was any insurance. Loss buttrifling, as one was a log tenement, one of the first in that city.

Mayor Rush lost about \$600, in machinery and stock, by the fire. About \$600 of his fixtures, machinery, &c., and some \$200 worth of wool belonging to the neighboring farmers, who kad deposited it for the purpose of carding.

Mr. Andrew Fife, pariner in the establishment, and brother of James Fife, the deceased, was attending to the engine at the time the accident occurred. The story of a young lad having charge is entirely untrue. The boiler he says, was cleansed, from all sediment on Saturday week; however, there were workmen employed about the premises, who allege that this could not well have been done without their knowledge, as they were about until late in the evening, and saw

MORE OF THE HURRICANE IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville, (Ky.) Democrat, of the 24th inst, gives the following letter relative to the late hurricane in that State:— CLOVERPORT, March 21, 1849.

Last night one of the most tremendous toraados that ever visited our section of country, passed through the vicinity of Hardinaburg, in this country. Houses, lences, trees, and everything were swept down in its course. The house of Mr. Thomas Scott, two miles east of Hardinaburg, was blown down to the foundation, and parts of it were found one mile off. Mr. Scott and one child were killed, and Mrs. Scott and Miss Scott are so much bruised and mangled that they are not expected to live; all the rest of the family are more or less crippled or dreadfully mangled. Also, the house of Mr. Marshall, one mile south of Hardinaburg, was blown to the ground, and, as I am informed, not leaving one brick upon another, and crippling every one of the family. Other houses were blown down in its course, but we have not heard of any other deaths. It is now only 12 o'clock, and it is twelve miles from this place to where the disaster mentioned took place, and we have not had time to hear what has been done in its course out of the vicinity of Hardinaburg.

Our Philadelphia Correspondence: PHILADELPHIA, March 30, 1849. The Weather-Mr. Grover's Will-Firemen's Parade-The Hinchman Case-The Italian Opera-

Markets, Stock Sales, 4c. The sun has made its appearance, and there is every indication that the present month will go out very lamb-like to-morrow, with a bright sunny day, to allow the ladies to promenade in Chesnut street, for which this long spell of wet weather has

rendered them anxious.

It is said that the late Thomas D. Grover, or Southwark, though leaving behind him an estate of \$200,000, devised a scanty annuity of \$300 to a brother, who, not as fortunate as himself in the pur-

brother, who, not as fortunate as himself in the pursuit of riches, labors as a ship carpenter in the Navy Yard to earn a support for his family, and this annuity is not to commence until eight years after the date of the testator's death. By the will, a large amount was set apart to pay specified sums every year, for the supply of the poor of Southwark with soup and wood. The widow was left an annuity of \$1,200; but having no children, she has decided not to claim under the will, but to appeal to the common law, which will award her the half of the estate, as her proper rights.

The firemen, having had their triennial parade, shorn of much of its beauty by the storm which prevailed during Tuesday, have in contemplation a repetition of it on the first of May next.

The argument in the Hinchman case was postponed, this morning, in consequence of the sickness of a juror.

The director of the Italian Opera proposes to give twenty representations at the Chesnut street Theatrs, to commence on the 9th of April, provided the number of subscribers previous to the 4th instant will warrant the undertaking.

MARKETS.

4th instant will warrant the undertaking.

MARKETS.

The flour market has not yet recovered from the inactivity caused by the late wet weather, and the sales to-day are confined to small parcels of common brands for export at \$4 62%. The quotations for extra brands for city use are unchanged. Rye fleur sells at \$3, and Pennsylvania corn meal at \$2.50; sales of prime red wheat at 98, fair at 95, and white at 101 cts.; sales of yellow corn at 53 cts. for weight; Southern cats sells at 30 cts., and Pennsylvania at 83 cts.

First Board - 130 Girard 12%; 10 Mech & Mfg. Ptg. 48; \$1000 Ceal Scrip 76%; \$56 do 77:1 Nor Amer Bk. 124; 80 Girard 12%; \$2660 Harrieburglo's 86; \$6000 do 86; \$5000 Penns. 5's 78%; \$5000 do 78%; 50 Morris 8%; 300 Giyard 12%. Second Board - 1000 Reading RR. bonds 63; 150 Morris Canal 8%; 300 Reading Mort. bonds 60; 400 U. S. Loan 6's, '68, 100; \$2000 State 5's 78%; \$500 do .78%; 26 Girard 12%.

The President and the California Question [From the National Intelligencer.]
The New York Evening Post of the 21st instant, contained an article, alluding to the President and his cabinet, from which we quote the

"The following letter seems to indicate that our views on the principal question of the day (the slavery question) are not to the taste of these gentlemen:—"Deparament of XATE.
"Deparament of XATE.
"To the Proprietors of the New York Evening Post:
"Gentlement:—I am directed to inform you that the subscription to your paper on the part of this Department is discontinued.
"You will please transmit your account to the date of your reception of this notice, for payment.
"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
"EDWARD STUBBS, Register.
"When we censider the desire of Gen. Taylor that Congress should adopt the scheme of Walter, which contemplated the creating of California late an absolute principality under the President, who was to be the arbiter of the slave question within its boundaries. We could not have expected that the Evening Past should be regarded with particular favor by the State Department. The fact that, after he came to Weshington in February, Gen. Taylor interested himself in favor of the scheme, and was anxieus that it should get a majority in the House of Representatives, is not denied by any paper in Washington, and will not be."
And in a speech delivered by Mr. J. R. Giddings, at Warres, in Ohio, since his return home from Congress, and published in the Cleveland Herald we find the following assertion:—"Newthistanding the Allison better, and the pretended pledge of Gen. Taylor to leave all questions of legislation entirely to Congress, he was found personally urging members of Congress to pass Mr. Walker's amendment through, attached as it was to the Appropriation bill. The first movement of the fast friend of the Wilmot Forelog, after he had arrived at our nation's espital was to give his personal influence to a measure the effect of which was to axiend alavery."
The above articles reached us from different quarters about the same time, and, satisfied that they misrepresented the motives and conduct of the President in the matter referre

nantiv on that, as not merely the first dawning, but the "perfect day," of an attempt to alienate one portion of the Union from another.

Additional Particulars of this Flood in the Illinois River.—The Peru (III) Telegraph, of the 18th inst., says:—The river has risen to an unprecedented beight—higher than in 1838, or even in 1831, according to the report of the "eldest Indian living." On Wednesday, about noon, the nee commer cede to break and move in large masses. As it rose, it took, in many cases, the shrubbery along with it. One mass of several acres passed, which seemed a floating island, having trees upon it of some twenty or more feet in height, and a ferry boat (belonging to Mr. Owens.) safely tied to them. Many houses have been moved from their foundations and greatly injured, and some have been dashed to pieces. Two farm houses belonging to Mr. Owens, on the opposite side of the river, first made their exit. Next, on this side of the river a new building, erected by Mr. Cooper, but now belonging to Mr. Fowler, and the house of Mrs. Sawyer—the new house of Mr. Owens on the flat—the building known as the Steamboat Hotel, belonging to Mr. Kenyon—the warehouse of Mr. Paul, all made shipwreck, and were dashed to pieces. Some other buildings were broken and moved from their places, and considerable other demige was done. The movement at first was very slow, and large masses of ice were piled up in Iront of some buildings, which afforded them protection. Besides, but a small part of the ice as yet is on the move. After about three o'clock, the river in front of the town was seen in every direction. The water continued to rise until this morning, but until the present time. Thursday afternoon, no more damage was done. The water is about 22 feet above low water mark, and is about three inches deep on the floor of the American Hotel.—It has commenced to fall slightly, but from the vast amount of ice above, there are serious apprehensions of great damage yet to be done. Report says, that on Wednesday, four men w

THE NEW BOSTON POISONING CASE.—Mr. John Cheney and wife, who were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the recent poisoning in the family of Mr. Blaisdell, have been discharged, and left the court room without a stain upon their character. The girl Lettria Page, or Blaisdell, confessed that she fabricated the story against Cheney, and that the note was written by herself.—Bottom Traveller, March 28.

David Wilder, jr. has been elected State Auditor by

Our Baltimore Correspondence, BALTIMORE, March 30, 1849. Baltimore Postmaster-House of Refuge-A Triple Conspiracy-Custom House Expenses-Concerts

- Theatricals - Markets, &c. The appointment of Postmaster of Baltimore as well as of all the principal post offices in the country, may be confidently expected to be announced before to-morrow night, as the fisca. quarter of the department closes with the present month. It has alway been customary to make removals at the close of the quarter, and it is understood here that the applicants, or at least the applications, were yesterday under consideration in

stood here that the applicants, or at least the applications, were yesterday under consideration in executive council, and will be decided on to-day. The custom house changes will not be made until the first of May.

Our City Council yesterday appropriated \$10,000 towards the establishment of a house of refuge, to which they anticipate the State will add something, and also a good sum will be raised to further the work, from our philanthropic fellow-ottizens. Baltimore is behind all her sister cities in the establishment of a house of refuge, and now that the foundation of the structure has been laid, I doubt not that it will soon be in the coverse of construction. Give any projectal start in Baltimore, and it will soon be finished.

I yesterday stated in my letter, that James Rodbird and Richard Stephens, captain and mate of the brig Amesbury, of Gardiner, Maine, had been arrested and committed to prison, on the charge of attempting to sell a free negro boy as a slave. It has since been ascertained, however, that the real names of the two men arrested are George W. Brown and William Healey, two hands, who were discharged, a few days since, from on board the Amesbury, and, in this guilty transaction, had assumed the names of the captain and mate of the vessel.

The expenses of the Baltimore Custom House, under General Marriott, have been nearly double as numerous, although it is a meiancholy fact that the business of our port has not increased in anything like the same ratio. In 1839, the number of persons employed by the Collector was 41, and now the number is 50. What they all do, it would be retained, have laid these facts before the Secretary of the Tressury.

Signon Tedesco's grand concart will take place this evening, at Carroll Hall, having been postponed on account of the weather.

The series of quartette concerts being given by Charles and Adele Hohnstock are well attended. They are subscription concerts, a ticket admitting one person to the four being seld at \$2.50, or \$1 for the single concert. I lea

houses at the Museum, notwithstanding the bad weather of the past week.

The flour market is quiet, and prices have further declined. Sales this morning of 300 bbls. Howard street brands at \$4.60%, and subsequent y some 800 bbls. more at \$4.60% and a subsequent y some 800 bbls. more at \$4.50% being a further decline of tig cants per bbl. The last sales of tig Mills were at \$4.62%. Corn meal is dull—we quote at \$2.25 a \$2.37%, and rye flour at \$3.18 a \$8.25 per bbl. The receipts of wheat are very light. We quote red at 96 cents a \$1, and white nominal at \$1 a \$1.05. Sales of white soors at \$2.46 cents, and yellow at 48 a \$50. Rye 58 cents. Oats declined, with sales at 22 a 25 cents per bushel. The transactions in provisions have been small. We quote meas york at \$11 a \$11.50; prime, \$9 a \$9.50; meas beef, \$14; sales of No.1 at \$12; bacon, hog round 6% cent; shoulders, \$24 a \$6%; sides, 6 a 6%0; and hams at 8 a 10 cents. Sales of lard in bbls at 6% cents, and hams at 8 a 10 cents. Sales of lard in bbls at 6% cents, and hams at 8 a 10 cents. Sales of lard in bbls at 6% cents, and in kegs at 7 a 7% cents per 1b. Graceries are steady; Rio coffee, 6% a 7% cents per 1b. Rice, \$3 a \$3.18% per 100 ibs. Whiskey is selling at 22 cents in hhds., and 23 a 23% cents per gallen, in bbls.

STOCK SALES.

Money has become still more stringent, causing quite a limited amount of business in stocks, and bringing the rate of interest on the street faily up to 1 per cent a month. At the close, all kinds of stocks have rather a drooping tendency, with the exception, perhaps, of State stocks. The following are the rates that prevailed at the stock board yesterday: —Pablic Loans—United States 6'a, 1863, 110% blg; Maryland 6'a, 96% bld, 98% saked; do deferred 6's, 88 bid; do do do do dividend do 85% bid, 88 saked.

Horrid Murder at Sandy Hill, Md.—It has

HORRID MURDER AT SANDY HILL, Mp.—It has never before been our duty to publish so awful an event as occurred at Sandy Hill, in this county, on Friday morning last, the 23d inst. James Biard Bishop, a young man of high standing in society, and of the most respectable lating ovarnexions, was shot down by the Rev. Thomas J.
Burrows, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal
church, stationed at Cheastrown, in this State.
The circumstances, it seems, are as follows:—
Burrows, some time during the past year, married
at Sandy Hill, a highly respectable lady, of considerable property, name Holland; but this match
was strongly opposed by many of the firends and
relatives of the lady. Among the number who
took a part in this opposition, as Burrowssupposed,
was this unfortunate victim—young Bishop. Subsequent to his appointment to the Cheatertown circuit, and thortly after he took charge of the same,
he wrote a lengthy and abusive article to be published as an advertuement in this paper, (and desired the usual charge should be made for it,) respecting Dr. George W Bishop, brother to the
deceased, at Sandy Hill. In this article he cast
some grossly immodest and slanderous reflections
upon the character of the yoang man whom he
slew. The communication referred to, we retused
to publish, not only because we knew the statements and innendoes to be untrue and malicious,
which was of itself a sufficient cause for its rejection, but because of his desiring the authorship to
be kept secret, unless it was demanded to be
known by the parties attacked. The uncle of the
young man, George W. Bishop, of this place, hearing of the existence of such a letter, salled upon
us for it, and without hesitation we surreadered it
to him; and upon the deceased's desiring to see
it, we learn it was shown to him. These seem to
be the remote causes of an unpleasant teeling between Burrows and Young Bishop—the immediate one, it appears, was a demand on the part of
Bishop for money owing nim by Burrows, wnen,
as Burrows alleges, but of which there is no proof,
Bishop, in calling on him, on the morning of friday, snid, "unless youngy me I will pay you,"
and raised his left hand, as if to strike, when,
Burrows dileges, was a fere to tale the torabarrolar t

Movements of Individuals.

The fellowing constituted a portion of yesterday's arrivals, at the undermentioned hetels:—Asrox—Geo. H. Howard, North Carolina; Bishop Doons, New Jersy; Judge Howland, Long Island; Dr. Stone, Weshington; Hon. D. B. St. Johns, Montoello; Hen. J. Wentworth, Illinois; Se A. L. wrence, Beston; T. Lawrence, de. Invine House—Hon. Millard Fillmore, Vice-Fresident United States; F. Sprague, U.S.A. Howard—Fred. Buhl, Mayor of Defroit.